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June 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 82.
Humidity 93 85

June 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 86.
Humidity 91 71

7966

日四初月五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

三拜禮 號二十月大英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

FRENCH BOLDLY RESISTING NEW GERMAN THRUST.

Some Facts Concerning America's Help.

London, June 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—Low clouds interfered with air work on June 9, but our aeroplanes have constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines. We, co-operating with the French, heavily bombed Neale and Fresnoy-le-Roya. Nine tons of bombs were dropped in the day time. We dropped two tons of bombs during the night on the railway station at Salonne and on a dump east of La Bassée. We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. No British machine is missing.

Splendid French Resistance.

London, June 10.
A French communiqué says:—This morning the offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of thirty-five kilometres between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, using important forces, repeatedly strove to break in our lines. The troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battlefield are obstinately stopping or slowing down the enemy thrust. On our left the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on our line from Rubeacourt, Le Feretoy and Mortimer.

In the centre, the enemy's progress was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for the enemy, they gained a footing in the villages of Bessons-sur-Matz and Marcellines, where our first line units are contesting the ground foot by foot. On the right, the enemy encountered a similar resistance, and, despite repeated efforts, was held on the front from Belval to Cammectan-Courville.

A French communiqué dated June 10 concludes as follows:—In the centre the enemy tried by using new forces to extend his progress. He succeeded in reaching the southern outskirts of Ouvilly le Bois, Bissous sur Matz and Plateau Bellingne. Farther east fighting continues in Bois de Thiescourt. Prisoners unanimously state that the battle up to the present has cost the attacking units enormous losses.

North of the Aisne the artillery duel was somewhat lively. We concluded a local operation undertaken last night east of Luteblaye and took 150 prisoners. Between Oureq and the Marne we repulsed several enemy attacks east of Vinly. Continuing their progress in the region of Busiaries, Franco-British units gained ground, bringing the number of their prisoners up to 250 and capturing thirty machine guns.

British Activity.

London, June 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided on the 9th instant a German post in the sector north east of Bethune. We repulsed an attack in the evening on a post at Ereluy wood.

Germany's Frightful Losses.

London, June 10.
A Havas correspondent, telegraphing on the evening of June 9, says that the limited resistance which our first line was called on to play compelled the enemy to deploy on positions of which our artillery well knew the range. Consequently the enemy experienced heavier losses than in the two previous offensives.

A semi official statement confirms that the German losses were really frightful.

A German Claim.

London, June 9.
A German wireless official message states:—West of the Oise we captured Gury height and the adjoining lines.

Enemy Attack Breaks Down.

London, June 10.
An American communiqué says:—A fresh enemy attack during the night north-west of Chateau Thierry, in the vicinity of Bourches, broke down with severe enemy losses.

On the Belgian Front.

London, June 9.
A Belgian communiqué says:—Artillery actions have been particularly lively in the regions of Nieupoort and Dixmude during the past two days. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. Georges last night.

America's Valuable Aid.

London, June 6 (delayed).
A Daily Mail correspondent with the Americans in France says:—The Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks which will forever dispel the impression that the German Government sought to convey, that, as a fighting factor, the United States does not exist. The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with regularity in numbers more than justifying British confidence in an ultimate military triumph. What I have seen here at the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of inevitable victory. It will be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and discover Americans in every fourth village. Whole American Divisions in some sectors form one unit holding to a certain extent the line. In other sectors the Americans are brigaded with French and British regiments, and I have seen American Divisions intermixed with a French Division. A most impressive feature of the American Army is the high standard of intelligence and keenness of the men, apart from their remarkable military qualities, one of the most conspicuous of which is their aptitude for accurate shooting. After a recent German raid on American lines in Lorraine, every German found dead was shot either in the heart or the head.

Defence of Paris.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, telegraphing on June 6, says that a Decree appoints a Committee, under the authority of the Minister for War, for the defence of an entrenched camp at Paris. The Committee is charged to carry out measures for organising, arming and provisioning the entrenched camp. General Dubail, the Military Governor, has been appointed President of the Committee.

GOtha FELL AT DUNKIRK.

London, June 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Gotha which attacked Dunkirk was felled by gunfire and that the crew of three were captured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINES OFF AMERICA.

GERMAN PLAN TO DIVERT U.S. NAVAL FORCES.

Many Ships Torpedoed and Shelled.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that a batch of cables, undated, report enemy submarines off the New England coast, torpedoing and shelling shipping. At present it is stated that two steamers, one schooner and two or three other vessels, have been sunk, including the passenger steamer Carolina, with three hundred and forty persons aboard. All were saved except sixteen.

A telegram from Washington says that Mexican diplomacy and United States officials do not believe that German U-boats have bases in Mexico. Naval men think that the U-boats obtained fuel from oil tank ships from Tampico, intercepted in the Gulf of Mexico. United States squadrons are closely watching the South Atlantic and the eastern coast of South America.

Over Three Hundred Persons Missing.

Later.
A message from Washington says it appears that 68 aboard the Carolina are either dead or missing. It is estimated that a total of 350 persons are missing from the ships reported to have been submerged. Apparently the schooner Cole was the first ship submerged and later the Carolina, with 220 passengers and 120 crew. A wireless message said that the submarine was shelling the passengers taken to the boats. Three hundred passengers and crew were picked up in the sea and brought to an Atlantic port by a schooner. Subsequently two hostiles of Carolina survivors arrived at Atlantic City, but sixteen of thirty-five occupants in the Carolina's motor boat, which reached Lewis, Delaware, were drowned during a most severe thunderstorm on Sunday night, while the motor boat was drifting about the ocean. Thus all the Carolina's complement is accounted for.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the ex-Dutch steamer Texel has been submerged sixty miles from the coast. The crew of thirty-six have been landed.

The Porto Rico, a passenger steamer, sent a wireless message saying that it was being attacked by a submarine. The result is unknown. The survivors of the submerged schooner Cole were picked up by an American auxiliary warship. The submarine pursued, but the latter escaped, taking refuge in an Atlantic port. Immediately the submarines were reported, submarine chasers, seaplanes and other craft put to sea. The authorities state that the naval men are fully equipped to meet enemy raids at ports from which troops are sailing to France. The Captain of the Cole states that the submarine torpedoing his ship was two hundred feet long and carried two large guns mounted fore and aft, with a small gun amidships. He declares that he saw a second submarine.

Won't Interfere with U.S. Naval Plans.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that naval circles express the opinion that if the submarine raids on the American coast are designed to effect the withdrawal of part of the American squadron operating abroad, the enemy will be sorely disappointed. It is stated that Mr. Daniels, the Secretary for the Navy, has declared that the Atlantic coast defenses are entirely adequate. It would be unnecessary to recall vessels from the war zone to counter the U-boats. Newspapers are generally agreed that the raids will be abortive so far as interfering with the steady flow of troops and shipping across the Atlantic. The New York Times reflects the temper of Americans in commenting:—"The Germans could not have chosen a surer way to stir the war spirit in every American breast and to raise patriotic fervour to fever heat."

A Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that a submarine sank the Norwegian steamer, Vinland, yesterday morning. Nineteen survivors have been landed.

Road to France to be Kept Open.

London, June 9.
A cablegram from Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy, has been published which says:—"The activities of German submarines on the American coast have in no way changed the policy of the Government. The road to France will be kept open. There will be no weakening of our naval forces in Europe. Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors has stimulated recruiting."

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Daniels has declared that the Navy has accomplished the duty of keeping open the door to France, guarding food supplies for co-belligerents and will continue to do so.

No Advance in Marine Insurance.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Treasury Department announces that the submarine danger is insufficient to justify an advance of marine insurance rates. Life insurance rates on officers and crews on merchantmen in the war zone is reduced to 4/6 as recommended prior to the raids.

AMERICA REFUSES A GERMAN DEMAND.

London, June 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the State Department has refused Germany's demand for the release of Herr Bintel in exchange for Siegfried London, described as a citizen of the United States, under arrest in Germany as a spy. Germany proposed the exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if refused. It appears that London served in the Russian Army, was condemned to death at Warsaw, the sentence being commuted to one of ten years' imprisonment. Bintel was one of the important German spies arrested in England and sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government. He was sentenced in New York in February last with ten other Germans to eighteen months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy Motente munitions. The State Department, replying to the German proposal for the exchange, pointed out that if reprisals on one American were contemplated for Bintel's confinement "it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts on that principle it would be inevitably understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to a great number of German subjects in this country."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

Believed to Have Been Torpedoed.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the hospital ship Konigen Regentes, with the English Delegates for the Hague War Prisoners Conference aboard, struck a mine off the English coast, twenty miles from Leman Bank. Four officers are believed to have been drowned and the Father died aboard. The remainder were rescued.

A Torpedo Seen.

London, June 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Rotterdam says that particulars show that the Konigen Regentes was five hundred yards behind the Sincora at one o'clock in the morning of June 6 when she was struck right amidships. She broke up and sank in five minutes. The Sincora immediately proceeded to the rescue. Some of the crew of the Konigen Regentes declare that they saw a torpedo approach and hit the Konigen Regentes. It is stated that all the ships were undoubtedly in the right course. The British delegates voyaged on the Sincora, and not on the Konigen Regentes.

No Evidence.

London, June 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Captain of the Konigen Regentes affirms that the ship was torpedoed. The look-out and the carpenter have informed the naval officer investigating on behalf of the Dutch Government that they saw the track of the torpedo, while a seaman declares that he saw the torpedo itself.

Ship's Officers' Views.

London, June 8.
Although Lord Newton states that he refuses to believe that the hospital ship Konigen Regentes was torpedoed, the weight of evidence seems to leave very little doubt that the ship was the victim of a U boat.

The Captain, interviewed, said "I have not the slightest doubt that it was torpedoed. My direct impression after the explosion was that it was torpedoed. This is the fourth time I have been in a mine disaster. My ship has thrice run upon a mine, so I have had some experience. This time the shock was quite different, and the explosion did not give such a loud report as a mine."

The Quartermaster, Dekker, says that he heard a whistling noise and saw the torpedo coming. It was impossible for him to have been mistaken, he says, because he had often watched torpedo exercises and formerly served in the Dutch Navy. Three other members of the crew declare positively they saw the torpedo.

It transpires that it had been given out that the British Delegates to the War Prisoners Conference were to travel by the Konigen Regentes, but, with a view to evading possible espionage agents, they finally voyaged in the Sincora. The *News of Rotterdam* declares that it is impossible to doubt that a torpedo sank the ship.

Not a "Mistake."

London, June 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the *News of Rotterdam* points out that the "wild destruction" of the hospital ship Konigen Regentes occurred under circumstances which practically exclude a "mistake." There cannot be a submarine commander who does not know why a hospital ship will again and again cross the North Sea. The paper further draws attention to the fact that the Germans always said that the particular sound of a paddle boat was clearly recognisable by a submarine and asks "Was one of the submarine heroes afraid that the conference at the Hague would give the war a somewhat more humane character? Was it the deed of a madman?" The newspaper considers that speedy German action is necessary. Following the receipt of the first official reports of the sinking of the Konigen Regentes the naval authorities ordered a fresh inquiry by a special mechanical commission.

THE ALLIES DETERMINATION.

Stirring Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, June 7.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner given by the Pensioners Association, said that the present generation of Britishers had made unsurpassed sacrifices, together with our Allies, for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour, trained and skilled, with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we are depending upon them. If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed, it would be a sorry world to live in. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day; the fate of the world, the destinies of and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, sordid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause.) We were paying a big, sad, and harrowing price for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not equal in value what we were defending to-day. The crisis is not past, but, with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause.) Then was to the plague—(Loud Applause). In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out, and the world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for and this is the country which has faced a great crisis in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack, and crumble poor material but consolidate good metal. There is good ore in British hearts which has stood the test of centuries, and it will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great and gallant people across the Channel who are fighting for the honour of their native land, fighting without flinching. I have seen them and I never saw any signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They are full of courage and determination to fight through to the end and it is a united France more than ever. So it is a united Britain. We have to sink political differences. Although controversies will recur after the war the delegates will have swept away the landmarks and there will be differences of methods of dealing with things. Meanwhile, let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in the resolve never to give in. Let Britain stand like a breakwater against this torrent and, God willing, we will break it in twain. (Applause.) (Continued on page 2.)

LEAGUE TENNIS.

R. E. v. Club de Tennis.

These teams met in the "B" Division on Saturday, the Engineers winning by 75 to 24. Scores:—

Raworth and Heath beat Hyndman and Hyndman 7-4, best scores and de Souza 6-5, best Ball and Gomes 9-2, best Ball and Gomes 9-2, best Hyndman and Hyndman 9-2. McGregor and Craik beat Hyndman and Hyndman 9-2, best Ball and Gomes 10-1, best Hyndman and Hyndman 9-2, best Ball and Gomes 8-3.

M. B. K. v. Indian School.

This Junior League match was won by the Japanese by 52 games to 47. Scores:—

Imura and Imajo beat S. H. Imail and S. A. Imail 9-2, best M. M. Omar and S. A. Imail 8-3, best S. A. Hamid and S. D. Imail 10-4. Sogeng and Yamazaki lost to Imail and Imail 5-6, best Omar and Imail 7-4, best Hamid and Imail 6-5. Sogeng and Yamazaki lost to Imail and Imail 1-10, lost to Omar and Imail 2-9, lost to Hamid and Imail 4-7.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING FUND.

First List of Contributors.

The first list of contributors to the Silver Wedding Fund is as follows:—Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. Thurnby Polham, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Brotherton Harker, Mrs. S. B. H. F. Campbell, Mrs. O. H. W. Kew, Miss Kew, Mrs. William Anderson, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. O. A. Hooper, Miss Square, Miss Waller, Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Mrs. M. Robinson Fletcher, Mrs. Gill, Miss Gill, Lady May. The total contributed is \$835.50.

Canton Women's Gift.

In connection with the scheme of presenting a "Shower of Gifts" to Her Majesty Queen Mary, on the occasion of Their Majesties Silver Wedding on the 8th July, 69 British women in Canton have donated and sent the sum of £78 10s. 0d. to the Honorary Secretary of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, to be forwarded to Her Majesty through the proper channels.

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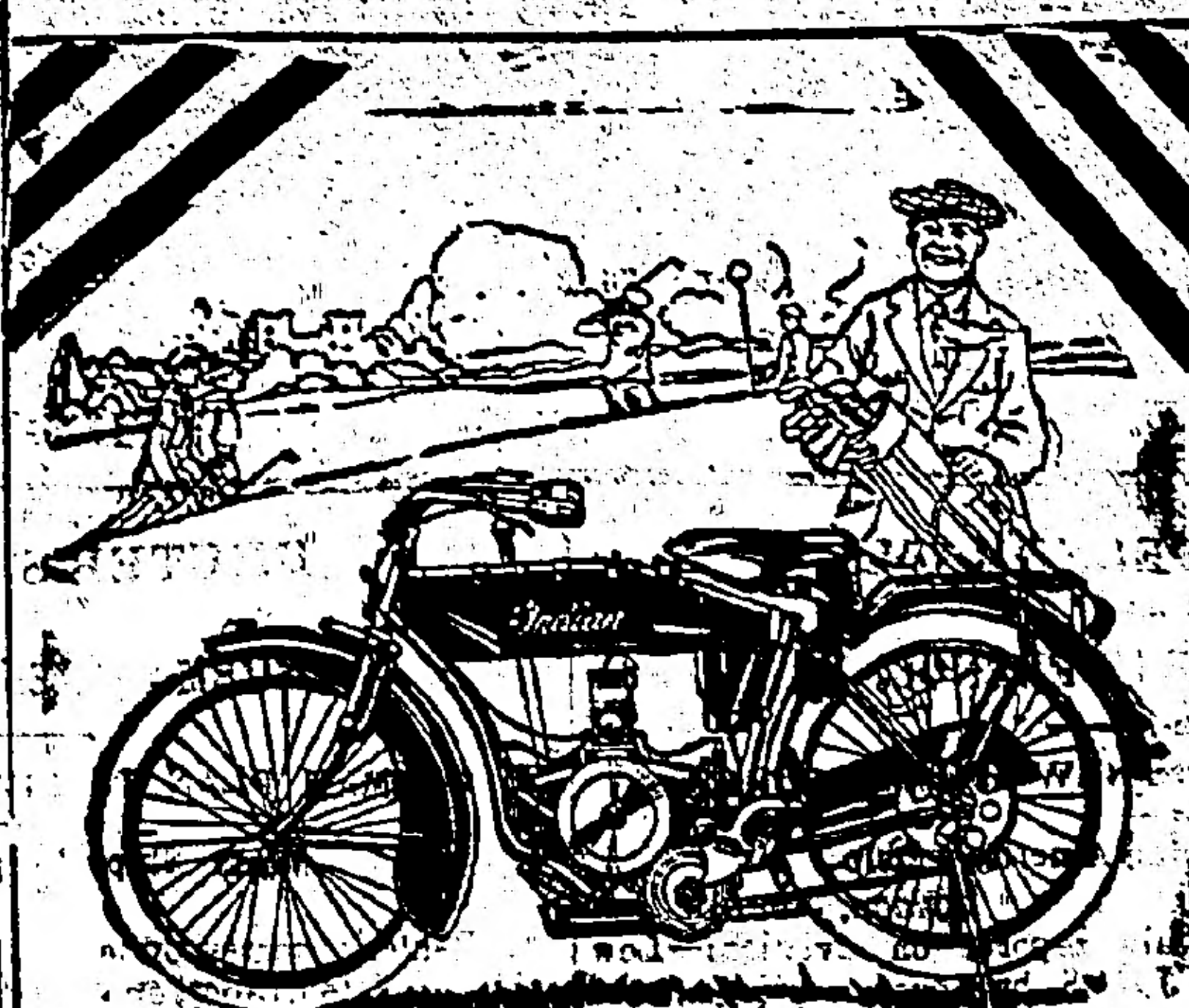
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GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Gilkison
Mr. T. F. Gilkison, late of the
Customs and Excise service, has been
promoted Captain in the Royal
Field Artillery and has been
awarded the Military Cross with
a bar. He was wounded on
March 21, the opening day of the
great offensive.

Father Vaughan's Message.
Father Bernard Vaughan, the
English priest, in an Easter
message to the Catholic public of
South America, says:—"The tide
of battle has been, on the turn,
personally I feel that our cause is
expanding, our motives so lofty,
our fighting so clean, that it
would be almost wicked to doubt
the final triumph of right over
might. Never since the war
began has the cause been what
he said: he would, therefore,
fight for it. If we were to be
out, we should be out in a noble
and glorious cause, and
perhaps, not all the millions in
the world can hold out from
victory. I seem to see, already,
the flame of victory on the new
pillars of khaki boys who are
coming home to bring us
like the angels of old glad
times of a peace which
will be lasting and righteous.
Then, all the women, who have
so finely borne themselves under
the brunt of this fighting, begin
to rejoice that their men and boys
have fought in a crusade which
was not for Christ's Spillings,
but for His Gospel. They will
tell their children and children's
children how their fathers, aged
Europe, by their power, valor,
and chivalry, and how the old
f.g. was kept from being
above it, was the sign of the
Cross."

The Route to "Bright."
One of the largest battle models
is on show now at the College of
Ambulance in Vere Street, Oxford-
street. It is chiefly the work of
the 18 years-old son of the College
Director, Colonel Sir James
Guthrie, the well-known "Tur-
gion." The model, which
shows how the wounded are
dealt with from the time they
are hit in the trenches till they
board the hospital ship in port,
is complete with men, camps,
hospitals, trains (electrically run)
and ships, and affords a very
valuable object lesson to the
pupils of the college. Sir James is
a master of the art of improvisa-
tion, and many of the exhibits are
lineous in how they construct
medical and surgical requirements
out of nothing. There is a large
series of exhibits of the various
parts of the human body, most
of them designed to repeat the
movements of the parts they
represent. All these things can
be inspected by the public free of
charge, although donations to
wards the work of the college will
not be refused. Since the war the
college has trained over 20,000
men and women in first aid and
ambulance work. Sir James how-
ever, feels that it should be placed on a
permanent basis, with a proper
governing body, with which
object a meeting is being held.

**Servant Girl's Race to Secure
Lover.**
Letters written by a domestic
servant to herself in order to
make sure of her soldier lover
figured in a case at Old Street.
The soldier, Solomon Solomon,
and the servant, Annie Hogarth,
were charged with stealing and
receiving money and clothing,
worth £12, the property of Samuel
Wieman, a Spitalfields grocer.
Hogarth was employed there,
and Solomon, who had been
discharged from the Army on
account of shell shock, went there
to do some papering. He made
love to Hogarth, who, with the
idea of securing his affections,
showed him letters she said she
had received. These purported
to have been addressed from
"Home Ground Farm," Umber-
land, but they were in reality
written by Hogarth herself. They
contained references to the sale of
cattle and other details of farm
life, and were signed by some-
one describing himself as a "balliff."
The whole of these details were
quite imaginary, and were in-
tended to convey the idea that
Hogarth was a woman of means.
They ran away together, and
were arrested at an hotel in North
London. Mr. Wilberforce, dis-
charged Solomon, who, he
thought, had been misled by the
woman, when he remanded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Order of the Excellent Crop.
Mr. Edward Francis Southan Newman, Acting Postal Commissioner, Otago, has received His Majesty King George's licence and authority to wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which the President of the Republic of China has been pleased to confer upon him.

Vanished Dramatist's Fortune.
The estate of Mr. E. H. Davies, of Knightbridge, the dramatist and play-wright, who disappeared some time ago as Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, has just been sworn at \$12,284. He left the whole to his brother Edgar, who in fulfilment of a wish expressed in the will is handing \$500 to the Royal Literary Fund.

Regiment's Colours Stolen.
The stealing of the colours of the Connaught Rangers from the church at Rosmore, Co. Galway, was referred to by Lord Justice Molony in his address to the Galway grand jury. One would have thought, he said, that the memorial of the heroic regiment which for over a century had added to the honour and glory of their country would have been safe in the guardianship of the people.

British Mission to Japan.
All of the members of the mission to Japan headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught are military men, according to latest advices. It is understood that the personnel of the Prince's party is as follows: Captain A. J. M. Sinclair, chief aide-de-camp to the Prince; Lieut-General Sir William Pulteney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.; Major the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, adjutant to Lieut-General Sir William Pulteney; and Captain F. Butt, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Women's Fish Dinner Revolt.
Sixty women scrubbers, employed at Edmondson Military Hospital, refused fish dinners provided for them a few days ago. The authorities offered to compromise and give fish and meat on alternate days. Some of the women accepted this arrangement, and the hospital committee went further and agreed to take only two meat coupons each week for six dinners. The appearance of the wounded from the big battle in France has caused all the women to swallow their grievances—and the fish.

Government Waste of \$500.
A curious instance of Government economy was revealed at Old street when two lads were bound over on a charge of stealing a quantity of lead from a Bethnal-green warehouse. It was stated that \$500 worth of damage had been done to the premises during the past three months by youths like the prisoners. The factory had been occupied by Austrians, and had been closed down by order of the Board of Trade. The authorities did not feel justified in incurring the expense of a caretaker. The Magistrate: They would rather have \$500 worth of damage done.

Russians Must Fight.
Whether Russian subjects in England remain liable for military service under the convention, which was concluded between Britain and Kerensky's Government was argued before a King's Bench Divisional Court. A Russian named Kutchinsky, formerly a fruiterer in London, had sought to establish that he was not liable for service. The Attorney-General explained that the man had been on the Army Reserve for some time, and ought to have reported himself earlier. The Military Convention concluded with Russia had not been denounced, and the view of the Government was that it would be a great misfortune if the thousands of Russians now in the Army were released, after all the expenditure that had been lavished upon them. Realizing that the Russian soldiers of the future were likely to be of smaller military value, the authorities had now decided to cease using the convention. Mr. Justice Darling: I would rather not go to battle with them! (Laughter.) The judges held that there was no proof that Kutchinsky had been illegally enlisted, and he must therefore remain in the Army.

NOTICES.

VICTOR
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

7432 Andante Tranquillo (de Borlet) Violin Powell
74184 Has across Thy Young Days Shaded McCormack
74383 Lullaby Air Gluck
92046 Rigolotto-Cortigiana Ruffo-Chio.
87278 God Be With You Gluck-Zimbalist
64530 In a Gondola-Impromptu Elman
64605 Little Boy Blue (Field, Nevin) McCormack
64596 Musica Prohibita de Gogorza
55076-a Creation-In Native Worth Akhousa
-b By the Waters of Babylon Werrenruth
17771-a Forcetta-Tarantella Vessell's Italian B.
-b La Gelah-a-Pantasia Do

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

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FULL 1918 EQUIPMENT

DODGE CARS

DUE EARLY IN JUNE.

FOR PRICES & PARTICULARS, APPLY TO:-

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MACHINERY DEPT.
HONGKONG.

U. S. ARMY INCREASE.

No Suggestion as to Number of Troops.

Washington, May 2.—Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, at a hearing to-day before the House Military Affairs Committee, in confidential session, asked that Congress grant unlimited power for the creation of an army of whatever size necessary for the prosecution of the war. He told the committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the Government, as transportation and equipment facilities warrant.

Mr. Baker indicated he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the Draft law, to grant the unlimited authority asked. Under the existing Draft law, as construed by Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, and others, there is authority for use of only 1,000,000 men under draft. Mr. Dent yesterday introduced a bill to authorize a draft total of 4,000,000 men, which, with volunteers already in the service, would make an ultimate possible maximum strength of 5,000,000 men.

Mr. Baker was questioned by the committee regarding his views on increasing the draft age. He said he was studying the subject and had made no decision.

The House Military Committee will immediately resume consideration of the annual Army Appropriation bill, and Secretary

Baker's idea is that it shall provide only for the number immediately foreseen. Indications are that it will carry provision for equipment, transportation, pay, and other expenses of approximately 3,000,000 men, as part not of a specific programme, but as a furtherance of a blanket authority plan involving use of all or part of the funds appropriated, and supplemental appropriations later on, as their need may become apparent. Mr. Baker, at the conclusion of the hearing, dictated this statement: "The War Department programme was presented to the House Military Committee this morning. It involved the expediting of the training of men and the increasing of the army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them can be foreseen. The Secretary of War declined to

discuss the numbers of the proposed army, for the double reason that any specific number implies a limit, and the only point of limit is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase. "The details of estimates proposed for the regular appropriation of 1918-19 will be gone into with the committee beginning at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. These estimates, when approved by the Committee and voted upon by Congress, will be supplemented by subsequent appropriations as the facilities for transportation and the additional equipment increase. "Regarding the draft quota matter, there was a discussion, Mr. Baker took the position that he desired to have subsequent quotas based on the number of men in Class One without the credits. There was no change suggested as to the draft age limit."

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TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply:—Box 420, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wan-chai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

NOTICES.

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

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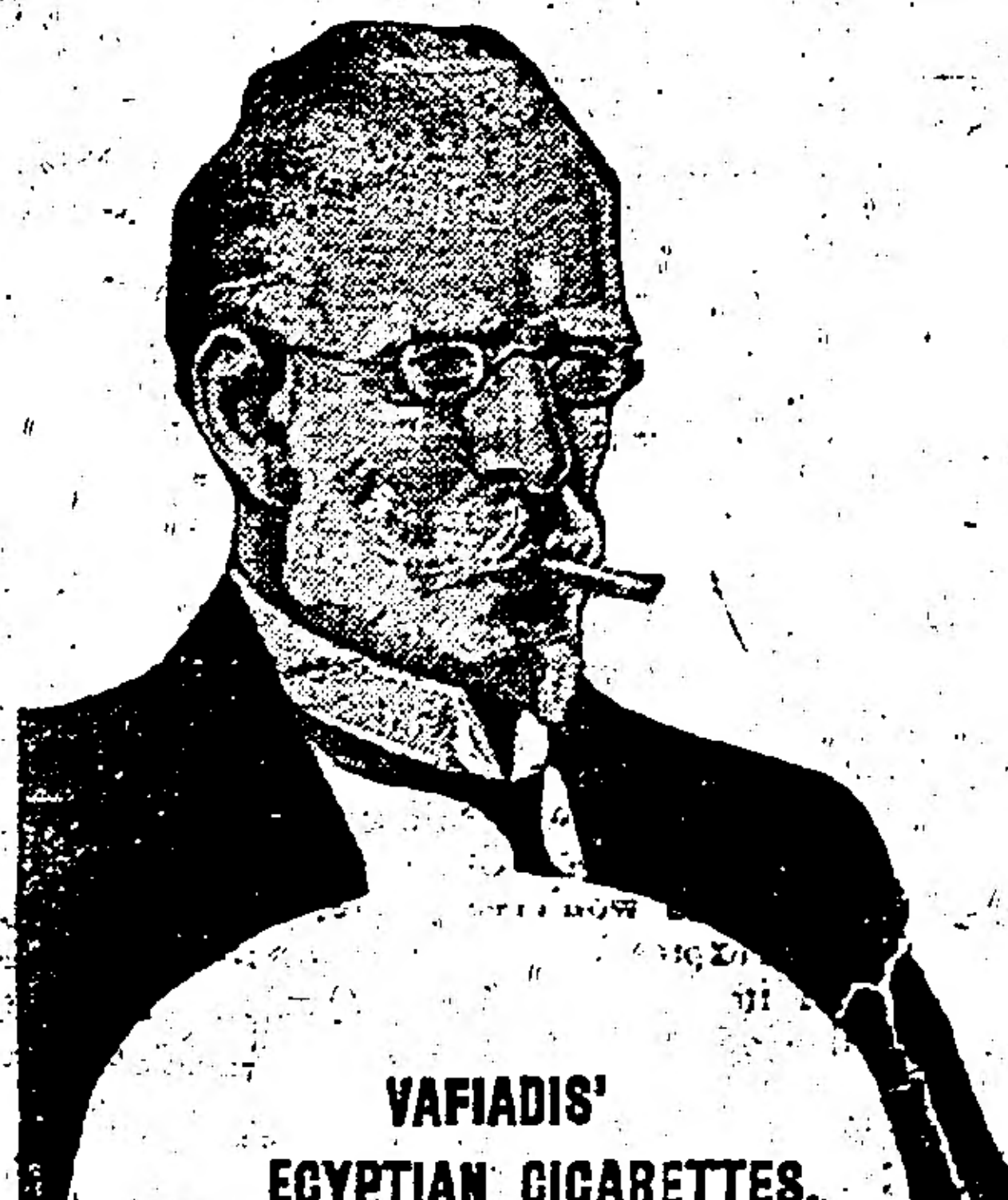
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Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

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FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 3.15 P.M. at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted. All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend. Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

We beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA, Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA, Duddell Street
Mr. T. YANAGI
Mr. I. HONDA, 54 Queen's Road Central
Mr. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:-

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431,
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105, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
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Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918.

AFTER THE WAR.

While this is not the moment to think of peace from anything but an anticipatory standpoint, it is well at times that views should be expressed as to the nature of the conditions which are essential if a recurrence of the present upheaval is to be prevented. In this connection it has long been recognized that the masses, the people—those who have been called on to bear heavy burdens in this titanic struggle—will have a very great deal to say when it comes to setting things in order on the cessation of hostilities. In their own interests, and in the interests of generations yet unborn, they will demand to be heard, so that some method may be arrived at whereby the world is spared the horrors through which it has been passing for close on four years now.

With these thoughts in mind, the observations just made by Mr. Arthur Henderson as to the kind of peace which the Allied workmen aim at are much to the point. His statements, if analysed, make it clear that the workers are heart and soul with the cause for which the Entente nations are so valiantly fighting. For example, he says there will be no surrender to the militarists or the Imperialist—in other words, to the Germans, for the Allies are animated neither by militaristic or imperialistic motives. Neither will the workers agree to "a cynical peace based on a military stalemate." That is the type of peace which the Germans are seeking; they desire a return to the status quo, with the implied idea that a decision cannot be reached militarily. Mr. Henderson's declaration therefore means that nothing but peace by victory for those who are upholding international justice will satisfy the workers. Perhaps most interesting of all that Mr. Henderson says is his reference to the new international system which he says the workers are pledged to create and which is to prevent future wars. The keystone of this system, apparently, is the League of Nations about which we have heard so much. There are, as we have many times pointed out, great difficulties in the practical application of such a scheme, but we do not doubt that a really big attempt will be made in the peace conditions to evolve some such scheme, out of regard for the future of humanity. Mr. Henderson says that secret diplomacy will have to go, as also will compulsory military service, and that inter-State treaties will have to see the light of day through publication. These are great reforms, but no-one will deny that if they could be carried into effect they will automatically remove a great many of the causes which have brought about war in the past. They accord with democratic ideas, and the probability is that we shall see international intercourse moving in that direction once the present war is over.

It is, however, when we come to the future treatment of Germany that differences of opinion arise. Mr. Henderson says there must be reparation: a part of the proposed economic boycott of Germany. What does he mean by that? Does it imply that the Allied countries and their Colonies are to give the German trader precisely the same facilities after the war that he enjoyed before? If so, we fear Mr. Henderson is likely to rather sadly disappointed. We all know how in the days before the war the Hans abused the privileges granted them in British possessions—privileges as great as any which the Britisher himself enjoyed—and we know that nothing but the German loss of commercial supremacy brought about this war. Nor again will the Hans be given the opportunities which he had in the past; discrimination of some kind is inevitable, whether we call it boycotting or any other name. That is part of the punishment which the Germans have won for himself. Except on this point, Mr. Henderson's observations appear sane and well-reasoned; and probably the time will come when even the workers will see that unrestricted license to the Hans will mean more harm than good.

Reading Matter for the Troops.

As we feel sure that the public generally do not make use of the Post Office to anything like the extent they ought in the way of making it a general collector of reading matter for the troops, we have pleasure in calling special attention to the letter which yesterday appeared in our issue from the Postmaster General. In his letter, Mr. S. B. J. Ross says that "any papers or books sent to the General Post Office for distribution among the troops will be forwarded to Egypt." Egypt is especially mentioned simply because Mr. Ross is referring to a communication from the Postmaster General of Egypt. Should the quantity of books and papers received warrant it, they will of course be sent to other war areas—to India, Mesopotamia, Africa, France, etc. At any rate, what is sent into the General Post Office here will find its way into the hands of some of our soldiers or sailors who are fighting for us. At home and elsewhere it has long been customary with all classes to drop magazines, books and newspapers into the Post Office, and that the practice has not become general here is no doubt due to the fact that the Post Office officials have not sufficiently announced the fact that they are willing to distribute any literature sent to them for that purpose. We understand that the books, magazines, papers, etc., need not be wrapped and consequently it entails practically no trouble to the giver to pass on his reading matter when finished with it. That it is highly appreciated at the front there is ample testimony to show, and surely it is the very least we can do to while away the many weary hours that occasionally come to Tommy or Jack while engaged in the great adventure.

Kow-Towing in Court.

Though Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, who holds the position of Senior Magistrate, has not been long at the Mt. Jetties, he is, we fancy, well on the way to making quite a reputation for himself. About a week ago he delivered a little lecture to a Chinese boy on the iniquity of referring to foreigners by the epithet *yan kwai*—(foreign devil)—and now that our Chinese youth has referred to Indian policemen as *wolo kwai*—(Indian devils)—our Senior Magistrate is again on the war-path. On this occasion, he delivered not only a lecture, but he proceeded to humiliate the unfortunate user of the phrase. Our Senior Magistrate says he won't have Chinese use such expressions in his Court, and in adopting this attitude, no doubt Mr. Wolfe is quite right. But we think that he is making rather too much of what is after all a very trivial matter. No doubt some Chinese use the words complained of offensively, but it seems to be a fact that the phrase is mostly used simply because certain Chinese know no other phrase by which they can refer to foreigners. At any rate the general public, we are of opinion, would consider it more dignified on the part of a British Magistrate if, instead of lecturing and causing a kow-towing performance to take place in Court, he should administer a short and sharp reprimand and, if the case warranted it, order a few strokes with the birch.

"OUR DAY"

A Red Cross Appeal.

His Excellency the Governor has been requested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to publish the following abbreviated message, full text of which follows by post.—It should be noticed that this petition from "will be enabled" to "heartfelt sympathy" are a quotation from His Majesty the King's words:—
On 11th Nov. 1918.—For fourth year.—
Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society appeal to all overseas who desire to relieve suffering of sick and wounded of the forces of His Majesty and of His Allies. Joint committee appeals on Our Day 24th October next. Your co-operation is asked. In every theatre of

DAY BY DAY.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE UNTIL IT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE AND THEN IT IS THE DEATH OF TRADE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the capture of Wilhelmstal in German East Africa.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3½d.

Property Sale.

Leasehold property situated at 34, New Market Street was sold by auction at Mr. Lymer's sale room yesterday. There was keen bidding, and the lot was eventually sold to a Chinese lady, Tang Hsueh, for \$21,000.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified four cases of spotted fever (all fatal), three of plague (two fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Stolen Fish.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with stealing eighteen catfish of salt fish. It was stated by Inspector Macdonald that a cargo of salt fish from Annam had been tampered with and 945 catfish had been stolen. A watch was set and the defendants were arrested in the act of stealing. The excuse given was that the fish was lying on the deck of the steamer, as though not wanted. His Worship eventually amended the charge to one of receiving and imposed fines of \$25 or 10 days' hard labour.

A Successful Defence.

An Indian constable of the Naval Yard appeared as complainant in a case before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a Chinese youth being charged with picking the constable's pocket of \$22.30, contained in a purse. Complainant stated that the youth ran away and threw the purse to another man who got away. Defendant said that because he accidentally trod on the constable's foot, the latter became angry and brought this charge. After evidence had been given the defendant was discharged.

Unsatisfactory Evidence.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing \$180.77 from another Chinese in Queen's Road Central yesterday. The story of the complainant was that he was walking along Queen's Road Central when the defendant drew his attention to some coins lying on the ground. As he went to pick them up the defendant picked his pocket. Chase was given and defendant was arrested, but not before he had passed the money to an associate. Defendant complained that it was a mistake and that the wrong man had been arrested. He was struck by complainant and his folk. His Worship eventually discharged the man as the evidence was unsatisfactory.

war red cross work increases and now costs over \$80,000 a week. Troops from all parts of Empire benefit. We are deeply grateful for munificent help sent from all parts of the world and have confidence that our friends at home and overseas will rally again to our call. The King hopes that joint committee of Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem "will be enabled until victory is won and the peace of the world assured to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick, and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unflinching solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy." Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Alexandra graciously support this appeal. We ask you to help us by making our needs known as widely as possible.

ARTHUR
Grand Prior, Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

LANE DOWNE,
Chairman, Council of Red Cross.

SANITARY BOARD.

Question of Making Measles Notifiable.

Mr. A. Gibson presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being:—The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. Osorio, Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon Tsz, Col. Crisp, Mr. Gale (Medical Officer of Health) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Secretary).

In pursuance with notice, Mr. Bowley moved:—"That the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst notifiable diseases."

Mr. Bowley said the Hon. Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Holyoak, had asked the question in the Legislative Council if measles had been made a notifiable disease; the answer being that "The question was not brought before the Board but the officers of the Board were consulted by His Excellency departmentally in the first instance and His Excellency had been consulted." Mr. Bowley said he was under consideration, awaiting medical opinion on the subject. Unless it was compulsory to disinfect in the case of measles, then it could not be made notifiable. Mr. Bowley then said he had consulted Dr. Harston on the subject and proceeded to read lengthy extracts from the latter's letter of reply. This was strong in favour of making the disease notifiable.

Mr. Bowley added that if measles was made a notifiable disease it would help to check the spread of cerebro spinal fever. This epidemic had been kept under control, but had not been wholly overcome, and might break out again next winter. Measles was one of the pre-disposing causes of cerebro spinal fever. Measles could be checked by the same means as could cerebro spinal fever. Disinfection amongst the Chinese must not be compulsory. Notification should not imply compulsory disinfection.

In committee, Dr. Osorio referred to the Chinese dislike of Sanitary Inspectors' visits. They would not call in a doctor if a disease had to be notified, so that diseases due to measles—such as broncho-pneumonia would go untreated. Secondly, they did not know the cause of measles and what steps to take to prevent it.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz said that measles was a harmless disease. The Chinese could attend to measles and cure it themselves without consulting a doctor. If they made measles notifiable, it would only tend to scare people.

Col. Crisp said there were other diseases in the list that should be made notifiable, why not make them all notifiable? Measles was infectious. Measles was a carrier for cerebro spinal fever, but influenza was even more so, so that if the one disease were made notifiable so should the other.

Mr. Alabaster said it would do injury to trade if measles was made notifiable. Firstly, directly owing to the quarantine regulations of other ports, and, secondly, it would result in driving away the Chinese population from the Colony. He thought the question raised two reasons:—(1) cases of measles would be sent to Barker Road where previously they had not been sent, (2) there had been a case of measles at the Olab and disinfection had been refused. Disinfection could be carried out in any disease.

Mrs. Gale, in a lengthy speech approving notification, said it was not expected that measles would be stamped out by notification but it was a step in the right direction, and nothing could be done towards prevention of any disease without knowledge of its existence in the locality. She then went on to suggest various preventive measures.

After further discussion, Mr. Alabaster proposed a vote against the motion, and Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded. This was carried with only Mrs. Gale and Mr. Bowley dissenting.

CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To "those men who ought to be protected from the conscription made against them."—(Speech of Hon Mr. Landale on June 11th)

It is true that the commercial houses pressed for the general application of conscription to this Colony for men, married and single, in order that you might remain content to continue at your posts?

Did you know of the cable which was sent?

Did you know that the cable contained not a hint of any such reason for this step?

Did you know that those commercial houses, represented by the Chamber of Commerce, would, when conscription arrived, take up the attitude that you would have to continue at your posts?

Do you know that they asked to be and are represented by a "substantial commercial majority"?

Is it unfair to assume that the two preceding questions refer to an object and to the means for obtaining the same?

What did you think when, during the long discussion on the Bill, all parties, including the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce, discussed in apparent agreement the manifest provision being made for married men? Did you consider from whence these married men were going to come?

Did you know that they were not to be drawn from your own number?

Is it not a pretty heavy price for your contentment?

Are you going to appear before the "substantial commercial majority" permitting them to retain this attitude?

Have you ever considered if no other and less costly method of contenting you would have done as well?

If so, did you make representations thereon?

Will you sit tight?

F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

To the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Who is "Roderick Random" of the Daily Press?

Is his answer also your only answer?

Do you in honesty approve his statement that "a Bill affecting the livelihoods of all British residents has been forced upon the Colony by just those few (the Heads of Government Departments) whom it cannot possibly touch?"

Do you suggest, as he does, that the Government may have trapped you?

Does it not savour more of truth to say that you are now afraid to take the responsibility for the price to be paid by others (than economic traders) for what you now know to be the real object of this patriotic inspiration—namely, the retention in contentment of your employees at their posts?

Is it not for this, and this reason only, that you wish to fix the Government with the responsibility for the Bill?

Will the "substantial commercial majority" make your inspired cable a classic just by adopting and enforcing the view of your Hon. Member that practically no "firm of standing" can spare a solitary man?

F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, June 12, 1918.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

Equipment.

Vouchers have been sent to the respective contractors to cover all applications to date for capes, boots, and uniform.

Police School.

The fourteen members who "Passed with Credit" the Examinations held by Mr. T. H. King, A. S. P., on May 11th, 1917, and by Mr. P. J. Woodhouse, D. S. P., on July 6th, 1917, are not required to attend the forthcoming Examinations. Mr. T. H. King has again consented to act as Examiner.

Buglers and Drummers.

All members of this Unit will attend practices on every Monday and Friday at 8 p.m. commencing Friday, June 14.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We were told recently that the Kaiser was commanding in person in the great battle, but that he was in Belgium, ten miles deep in barbed wire. Wellington and Napoleon were never more than three-quarters of a mile apart at Waterloo, with which contest the present titanic struggle has been compared. The comparison does not hold good. Not even the prophetic vision of Lord Roberts was able to visualise a combat such as this. He deemed impossible the massed attacks in which the Germans have been flung forward into areas which have become abattoirs.

He thought that open formations, "contoured" men separated from officers, would be the rule. At Waterloo, with 70,000 men on our side and 80,000 on the French, the battle, on a three-mile front, was compressed for the most part into a one-and-a-half-mile front. Such packing of men, he thought, could never recur. He foresaw, however, as clearly as Haig, the need for intensive training of the men. But the Kaiser in Belgium, in personal command! Wellington rode up and down his lines the whole day long.

"Sir, I have a distinct view of Napoleon and his staff," said an artillery officer, approaching him. "I have my guns trained on them, ready to fire." "No, no," said Wellington heavily; "no, I'll not allow it. It is not the business of commanders to be firing on each other." And when bloodthirsty Blucher, in the hour of triumph, proposed to concentrate all efforts on the capture and immediate execution of Napoleon, Wellington, while admitting the necessity of the capture, said, as to the major proposal, "You and I have played parts too distinguished in these transactions to now become butchers." That was the old style of personal command.

There is rare appropriateness in the popularity of "Anne Laurie" with our soldiers—"It is the queen of songs in the trenches," says Sir Alexander Mackenzie—for tradition has it that the author, William Douglas, of Finland, was himself a soldier who fought and died in Flanders two centuries ago. The original song, however, had but two verses, and was revised and provided with the beautiful third stanza by Lady John Scott.

"Bring your own jam pots," is the latest edict of the grocers. In some areas jam is among the rationed articles of food, and when the allowance works out at a pound and three-quarters, for instance, it has to be specially weighed out. Many people, however, do not appreciate the extra trouble involved, and when a grocer made the usual request to one good woman the other day she indignantly retorted, "I suppose the next thing will be that you will expect us to bring our own frying pans to carry home the bacon."

Is it that there are none in these new and strange times for England? Nuts, mashes, swells, dandies, boots, corsetti, bloods, macaroni—we trace the titles for the same kind of men backwards into the eighteenth century. The names had each a short vogue; when one ceased to be exclusive slang it was dropped, and the next joyously invented. The clasp never lasted though its tailors changed as much as its nomenclature. But how anything succeeded the "Nat"? If not, and if there a pause in the succession longer than any in our recorded social history, then it is for the best of reasons here suggested.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Juries Must be Stern.

"It will be an evil day when juries said, 'We won't convict this man, even if he is guilty, because he has suffered provocation and has given useful services for the benefit of his country.'"

DEPORTATION CASE.

Li Hong-Mi's Action Falls.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Full Court, consisting of Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge), judgement was delivered in the action brought against the Attorney General, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police, by Li Hong-mi, a solicitor's clerk, asking for the setting aside of a deportation order made against him.

The Chief Justice said:—This is an action arising out of certain deportation proceedings. Plaintiff who is a natural-born British subject and was formerly in the Government Service for many years, seeks to get a deportation order made against him set aside, and recover damages against certain Government officials for acts done in matters incidental to the order of deportation. The conclusion at which I have arrived may be summarised as follows:—The local legislature has entrusted to a Government official powers of a most exceptional character and it has in express and unequivocal terms given to the Governor-in-Council powers that override generally accepted principles of the Common Law of England affecting the liberty of the subject, and in clear language it has provided that these powers cannot be challenged assuming that the arbitrary procedure laid down by the Ordinance is complied with. This Court, therefore, has no power to over-rule its actions. We were asked to assume that the Governor-in-Council had before it proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations and that the reports on which the allegations were based justified such allegations. In my opinion we are not called upon to assume anything of this kind. We are bound by the language of the Ordinance and the Court has no power to assail it. On the question of the ultra vires of the Ordinance we have no doubt on the matter and intimated during the argument that the Ordinance was not in our opinion ultra vires. Then the plaintiff alleges that he was arrested and taken improperly to the Victoria Gaol where he was detained for some hours and that his finger prints were compulsorily taken by an Indian member of the Gaol Staff and that he was subjected to other indignities and claims damages accordingly. To this the defendant, Mr. Messer, replies that these acts were in accordance with the usual routine of the gaol provided for purposes of record and health and that the plaintiff raised no objection to these incidents at the time and that no force or persuasion was employed by any of the Gaol Staff. Two questions arise:—1, Do the Prison Regulations apply to a proposed deportee? 2, If the answer is in the negative, was an assault in law committed which entitles plaintiff to damages? As to the first question the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, empowers the Governor to appoint a House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance and in default of appointment Victoria Gaol is to be the House of Detention and the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol is to be the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Then the warrant of arrest and a further detention is addressed to the Police and the Superintendent of the House of Detention and the order for discharge is addressed to the Superintendent of the House of Detention. Now no appointment has been made of a House of Detention so Victoria Gaol is the House of Detention for the purposes of the Ordinance. Well, then, under the Prison Ordinance, 1899, Victoria Gaol is set apart as a prison and a person is deemed "to be a prisoner whenever he is confined in any prison in which he may be lawfully confined." It is, I think, clear that a proposed deportee is a prisoner within the meaning of this definition. The definition is general in its terms and embraces any person in which a person may be lawfully confined. The proposed deportee is arrested by the Police and detained in custody

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—So much misconception has arisen in connection with the Conscription Bill, that it seems desirable to state the following facts:—

The original suggestion of the "Chamber" was, that if men were really urgently required from here for Active Service at home, *Universal Conscription* of all British-born subjects, should be applied.

The reply that, for the present at any rate, "only men of pure European descent" were to be attested, so narrowed the enquiry as to preclude any possibility of obtaining much "man power," since this class has already volunteered and gone, save those who for various reasons, could not go or be spared if paramount British interests are to be protected.

Believing that so far as their present declaration of policy goes, the Home Government does desire paramount British interests protected, even at the cost to the Army of man-power, we stipulated that these should be protected in the Bill.

So far as the present wording goes, we believe they were not, and therefore moved a very carefully considered amendment to cover them.

It was rejected only by the full use of the Government official majority which is not touched by the Bill at all and whom, in this particular instance at any rate, we believe is not so competent to judge as the merchants who framed it.

As a protest against the action of the Government in rejecting an amendment which had been repeatedly and unanimously asked for by the "unofficial" members at private meetings, we voted against the third reading of the Bill and could not logically have done otherwise.

Our convictions and the "Chamber's" as to the necessity for the Bill in the form originally asked for, remain unaltered.

I deeply regret that Government action prevented unanimity in passing it, the more so, since, whilst the Government pledged this in words, it would not take the further natural step of including it in the Bill and so procure unanimity.

Yours etc.

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, June 12 1918.

under a legal warrant in the House of Detention which is a fact, although it is not material, is Victoria Gaol, where he remains pending trial or discharge. It seems to me that it is impossible to say that he is not confined "in any prison" and if he is so confined he is subject to the Prison Regulations which are authorised under Section 18 of the Prison Ordinance, 1899, and under those regulations a prison is defined to include Victoria Gaol. . . . Being of opinion that the prison regulations in question do apply in the case of proposed deportees it is unnecessary to go further into the matter.

After going further into the case the Chief Justice indicated that the action would be dismissed.

A lengthy judgment was also delivered by Mr. Justice Gompertz, concurring with the Chief Justice.

The Attorney General mentioned the matter of time, expressing the wish that their Lordships would consider the matter in chambers, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pollock remarked that they had decided to take the matter to the Privy Council.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—Small White FOX TERRIER. Brown Head. Small black spot on back. Answers "Pom." Tel. 1949, or note to C. H. B. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

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Acting Agent.

Dated the 12th June, 1918.

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WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

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YOUR KING'S COMMAND.
MEN AND MONEY.

Do you realise, and feel that the Flower of our Manhood is shedding its blood for YOU on the battle-fields of Europe?

Do you realise that your country NEEDS YOU?

Do you realise that you country needs YOUR MONEY?

What have you done to economise since war was declared?

Have you curtailed your pleasures and your desires?

Have you reduced your expenses to your immediate needs?

Do you still give riotous dinner parties, picnics, dances while your brothers shed their blood for YOU?

Are you fit to fight?

Have you tried to give your life in the cause of FREEDOM?

If you have not lived as you should have lived since war was declared you have helped your enemies in their crimes.

Every penny saved daily by you means one step towards victory.

Every penny squandered in satisfying your lust for pleasure means one step towards defeat, oppression and subjugation to a TYRANT'S power.

Pause and commune with your soul, search your hearts, and, to-day, remedy your faults where you fall short of your duty to your country, and add one step on the march towards VICTORY.

Drinking Water:

It is just as important that your water supply be pure and clean today as three months from now. Just as necessary for you to guard against sickness now as during the hot weather.

The Brownlow Filter

Offers the best protection from impure drinking water, represents the most inexpensive form of health insurance.

See a Brownlow demonstrated, see how it is made, how it filters water and you will appreciate why you need one.

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Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	8,000	15th June 1918.
Vandell	10,000	23rd June "
Birdland	8,000	12th July "

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first
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Berth, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.

Hokanin, Mode Godown Nuan,

1st Street, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.

Hokanin, Mode Godown Nuan,

1st Street, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.

Hokanin, Mode Godown Nuan,

1st Street, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyachung, c/o Mr.

Hokanin, Mode Godown Nuan,

1st Street, from Shanghai.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN THRUST.

French Premier on the Situation.

Paris, June 4 (Delayed).
In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau in the course of a
statement said that although the time is a terrible one the
courage and heroism of the troops are equal to the situation.
The soldiers have been fighting one against five. (Loud
cheers). M. Clemenceau highly tributed General Foch and
General Petain. "General Foch possesses the confidence of
the Allies and the Versailles Council decided to thank him
publicly. Despite any withdrawals we shall never capitulate.
The Anglo-French effectives are becoming exhausted, like
those of the Germans. The result of the struggle depends
on America's help. The Allies are determined to pursue
the war to the end. Victory will be ours if the authorities
rise to the height of the situation." The Premier received an
ovation and a vote of confidence was accorded the Govern-
ment by 377 votes to 110.

A Tribute to the Troops.

Paris, June 5 (Delayed).
In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau said that difficult
times were coming and the only question was whether they
could stand them. (Loud cheers). "For four years our effec-
tives have been wearing themselves out. Our front has been
held by a line of soldiers which is becoming thinner and
thinner. Our Allies have also suffered enormous losses and
now arrives a fresh mass of German divisions in good con-
dition. Is there anyone who does not realise that under the
weight of this tremendous move our lines had to give way
at some points? The extent of their recoil has become great
and dangerous. I say nothing more. Nothing has occurred
to shake our confidence in our soldiers." (Loud cheers).

The Premier's tribute to the French soldiers, fighting
one against five and sleepless for three or four days aroused
great enthusiasm. A number of Deputies sprang up shouting
"Vive l'Armee!" M. Dauchez interposed. "The Chamber
unanimously recognises the heroism of our soldiers." (Loud
cheers).

"We Will Never Yield."

London, June 5 (Delayed).
M. Clemenceau proceeded to say he could not maintain
that there had been no mistakes; but it was his business
to discover and punish mistakes and therein he was sup-
ported by two great soldiers, General Foch and General
Petain. (Loud cheers). These men were at present fighting
the hardest battle of the war with a heroism which he was
unable to find words to express. "The Army is better than
anything we could have expected. (Loud cheers). We must
have faith and die for their ideal if they wish to give us
victory. We have yielded ground, much more ground than
we should have wished. There are men who paid for this
retreat with their blood. I know some who accomplished
acts of heroism like those Britons who were surrounded in
a wood all night and who next day sent a message by carrier
pigeon. You may come and find us. We shall hold out half
a day yet." (Loud cheers). These men make the Father-
land. They continue it, prolong it—that Fatherland without
which no reform is possible. They die for an ideal, for
history, which is foremost among the histories of civilised
peoples. They are calm and confident, determined to hold
on to the end in this hard battle. (Loud cheers). Victory
is to you because the Germans who are not so intelligent as
they are told they are have only one method, namely to throw
their whole weight into the venture and push it to the end.
The only thing that matters is final success. You have before
you a Government which, as it told you, did not enter into
power ever to accept surrender. (Loud cheers from Left
and Right). As long as we are here the Fatherland will
be defended to the death and no force will be spared
to obtain success. We will never yield. That is the word
of command of our Government. We will never yield at
any moment.

The Germans are once more staking everything on a
coup which is meant to frighten us so that we may abandon
the struggle. For what was their great effort made on the
Yser in 1914? In order to reach Calais and separate us
from the British and compel the latter to renounce the
struggle. Why did they begin again and why have they
once more begun again? In order to obtain the effect of
terror. The effectives of the belligerents are being exhausted,
those of the Germans as well as our own, but meanwhile
the Americans coming to play a hand in deciding the game.
M. Clemenceau concluded: The events in Russia gave our
enemies a million additional men on the Franco-British
front but we have Allies representing the foremost nations
of the world who have pledged themselves to continue the war
until the attainment of success, which we hold within our
grasp if we exert the necessary energy. The people of
France will accomplish its task, and those who have fallen
have not fallen vainly, since they have made French history
great. It remains for the living to complete the magnificent
work of the dead. (Loud cheers from all parts of the House).
The minority which did not vote confidence in M. Cle-
menceau comprised 85 Socialists, and nineteen Socialists-
Radicals belonging more or less to the permanent opposition,
whereof M. Caillaux is supreme chief.

Enemy's Terrible Losses.

Paris, June 5 (Delayed).
Experts agree that the slowing-down of the fighting is
largely attributable to the enemy's terrible losses of the past
three days. A new type of German aeroplane with four
engines, each of 250 horse-power and able carry over a ton
of explosives, came down intact in the French lines near
Perant.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing
to report.

A Fresh German Attack.

London, June 5.
A French communique says: The enemy attacked this
morning between Montdidier and Noyon, the French resisting
magnificently. The battle is progressing.
A French communique states: The Germans launched
at midnight a violent artillery preparation from the region
north of Montdidier to east of the Oise. Our batteries im-
mediately intensified their counter-fire. At 4.30 a.m. the
enemy attacked between Montdidier and Noyon, we resisting
with magnificent bravery in the "cover zone." The battle
is now progressing. Between the Oise and the
Aisne we this morning carried out a detail operation
at "Aet" and "Hautbraye" and gained ground, prison-
ering sixty. South of the Oise, we improved
our positions east of Chezy. The enemy who last night suc-
ceeded in penetrating our lines in the direction of Vinly was
immediately ejected by a counter-attack. We
simultaneously carried a "coup de main" on the morning
captured the wood immediately south of Brinners, prison-
ing 200, including five officers in these operations. West of
Rheims, after a sharp bombardment, the enemy attacked in
Vigny district and sustained serious losses without result.
Defending Paris.

Paris, June 5.
A decree proves that the Government means to stick at
nothing to keep the capital inviolate. Events of the past
fortnight have proved the necessity of preparing against
surprise attacks. The great attack on the
entrenched camp contemplated may be very distant and
may perhaps still be stopped. The decree is an unhesitating
right, not despair and equal strength, not distrust the
population.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN THRUST.

Well Organised Resistance.

Amsterdam, June 5 (Delayed).

The "Vossische Zeitung" military correspondent says
that General Foch has been enabled to organise a resistance
which is now clearly working owing to the brilliantly con-
structed railway system which has junctions and unloading
stations at Compeigne and Villers Cotteret. The correspon-
dent does not consider that the High Command should
proceed against the newly consolidated French front which
is richly provided with reserves and thereby expose Ger-
mans to high losses.

Paris Again Bombard-d.

Paris, June 5.

The long range bombardment has been resumed.

Paris, June 5.

The long range bombardment continued to-day.

London, June 5 (Delayed).

BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT.

London, June 5.

Lord Beaverbrook speaking as the principal guest at
a luncheon of the Overseas Press Circle, emphasised the
great function the press exercised in these critical times and
appealed for its fullest co-operation in winning the war. He
sometimes wondered whether the Dominions fully realised
the stupendous contribution Britain was making to the war
in blood, labour, material and treasure, and whether the
eloquent fact was realised that Britain was raising 97 per
cent of the war expenditure out of current taxation. That
was truly a great feat. He concluded by emphasising that
this war was as vital to the Dominions as the Napoleonic
wars were to Britain. If the Dominions contributed as
much to the present war as Britain did to the Napoleonic
wars they would prove worthy of their forefathers.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

London, June 5.

An official statement gives the names of the following
who are attending the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet
and War Conference meetings: Canada, Sir Robert L. Borden,
Minister of the Interior, Mr. Meighen, Minister of Immigra-
tion, Mr. Calder, President of the Privy Council, Mr. Bowell,
Australia, Mr. Hughes, Navy Minister, Mr. Joseph Cook; New
Zealand, Mr. Massey, Finance Minister, Sir Joseph Ward;
South Africa, South Railway Minister, Mr. Burton; New-
foundland, Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd; India the Hon.
Edwin S. Montagu; Sir Satyendra Sinha, The Maharaja Patila
attends the War Conference.

MORE MEN NEEDED.

Rigorous Com-Out Proceeding.

Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Whitechurch, described
the present week as the most critical of the war and said
the casualties of both sides in the present battle were very
heavy. Consequently, as a more urgent call for men than had
been ever made, the Government were now calling men
from agriculture, coal mines, munition works and all essential
industries which the Government had hitherto done its best
to conserve and develop. The calls upon the rural parts
were very heavy. Everything in the next few weeks de-
pended upon maintaining the armies.

Men from Ireland.

London, June 7.

It is stated in Dublin that Lord French is engaged in
the formation of a non-political committee of prominent
Irishmen to conduct voluntary recruiting. It is understood
that the military are taking altogether 75,000 men from the
pits for army service, 60 per cent of the men volunteer-
ing in the home districts.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Pringle Mr.
Bonar Law said he could not say when the Home Rule Bill
would be introduced. It was an incorrect inference from
Lord French's proclamation that the Government had aban-
doned the idea of conscription in Ireland. Sir Edward
Carson asked: When will the legislation authorising the
grant of land to Irish volunteers be introduced. Mr. Bonar Law
replied that he hoped to give a considered reply next week.
He believed there was a good deal of misunderstanding there-
about. What was being aimed at in Ireland was also
aimed at in England.

WORKERS AND THE WAR.

London, June 5.

Mr. Henderson said the workers sought to unite with
the German people to overthrow the system of militarism
and imperialism and to convince the Germans that the
free western democracies would not submit to a German
peace imposed on Ukraine and Rumania. If the Ger-
mans still persisted in upholding Prussian militarism the war
would be prolonged till one side was completely subjugated
as the American Trades Unionists desire.

(Continued on page 2.)

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE

of the

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"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees of cargo from San
Francisco originally shipped per
s.s. "RINYJANI"

and
s.s. "KAFI"

are hereby notified that their
cargoes having arrived per
s.s. "DIEMER"

will be landed at their risk into
the Godown and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godown
and all goods remaining undelivered
after noon of the 18th
June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 22nd
June, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 17th June
at 10 a.m. by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has
been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

Agents,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1918.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BENKINNES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo and
hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
downs, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 24th
inst. or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 17th inst. at
11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents,
Hongkong, June 10th, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS

The local office of the China Mail &
Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advices
from its Shanghai office advising that
the s.s. CHINA sailed from that port last
evening and is due here on Friday morn-
ing, June 14th.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Cable Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Editions Western Union and Watsong

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert supervision

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT OF CRANE	HEIGHT OF CRANE
DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	10	10

For particulars apply to the Chief Manager.

S. H. BYRN, CH. M.A. Indian Dock, Shanghai

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77

CIGARETTES.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

ST. QUENTIN ON SIGHT.

A Memory of a Dramatic War Corner.

James M. Wilson in the *Chronicle* as follows:—
St. Quentin—One remembers it as a fine afternoon of last summer, remembers seeing it from a distance, for the Germans were its garrison. They are still there, and from its fiercest knock has come against the heroic British line; so St. Quentin has a fresh dramatic interest.

We had, that summer day, ridden north from Compiègne in military motor-cars which went like the wind. Our purpose was to view the desert left waste about the Somme and the Oise by the Germans when they retreated last spring. We stopped at a battlefield here, a village there, like Soisy, where the Boche left or true cartoons of himself on the school walls, or at a town like Noyon, which rather escaped his destructive hand. But mostly he had spread red ruin in his footsteps, mining sugar factories, razing dwelling houses, bursting the canals, saddled of all, cutting down the stately trees that once shaded the road to St. Quentin.

We touched Ham, where the old chateau lay in ruins, as the still nobler pile of Concy was destroyed. You knew you were among scenes of ancient history, which told of a civilization rising with the centuries. But, to the eye, there was just one long scene of anarchy, relieved only by the eagerness of the French country people, come back to the embers of their homes to reward them a little. It did not matter to the Germans that the Chateau of Ham had known the presence of Joan of Arc. They probably remembered that it had been the prison-house of their old enemy, Louis Napoleon, for they blew it up most completely. They appeared, indeed wherever they could, to have taken a just pride in the trial of the "blind beast," as it were a new A-pian-Way. The good St. Quentin would have been in and there's could have been left his grave in the village church of the town he

christened, and looked down upon the doings of the Boche. He and his fellow-martyrs would have thought there was no great choice between their own time and this, so very many years later. Anyhow, our minds ran thus when, having walked through the remains of Soisy as four German shells sang over it, we came to a stretch of pasture land studded with sheltering trees, and there sat for an hour with St. Quentin below us. The happenings of the immediate war drama give the picture it made a new, vivid setting in one's mind.

High rose the cathedral tower, for it was then standing, and the sun danced in two round windows of the massive building beneath. "The Boche will have his outlook there," said our guide, "so don't move more than is necessary." The town seemed to spread out, to radiate from that beautiful Gothic house of worship, built in the twelfth century. Certainly its walls and cloisters had been the centre of the spiritual life of the old city, a prosperous hive of labour when the war came. The skyward lift of the steeple had in it the romance of two worlds, a majestic Jacob's ladder carrying one towards the other.

You would never have known that two embattled lines ran parallel to each other down in that plentifully watered valley, for, like the Spanish fleet of the 1890s, they were not in sight. But there they were all right, although not a gun was being fired and the afternoon was only hot with the summer. A string of captive balloons, however, told a tale, and so did the occasional flutter of an aeroplane in the sky. Even so, Coligny would have thought his garrisoning of St. Quentin, three centuries and a half ago, a more picturesque business, and he would have been right. To us the seeming peace of it all was, perhaps, the most impressive thing, because it boded imminent another time, a tumult of hate and death in a Huguenot's victory near where he turned, shall also find defeat.

ASAHI BEER.



KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price—
"WHITE ROSE."
\$6.05 per case ex store.
"COMET."
\$5.85 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central.
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

THE GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

Amsterdam, June 8.
In the Reichstag during the Censorship debate the Independent Socialist, Herr Haase complained that letters of members of the Reichstag were secretly censored by "the Black Bureau."

BRITISH DELEGATES SAVED.

Amsterdam, June 7.
The British delegates on the Regentes were saved and taken aboard the accompanying hospital ship *Sindoro* with which was a third hospital ship the *Zeeland*. No German wounded were aboard the Regentes.

A REICHTAG BYE-ELECTION.

Amsterdam, June 8.
In the Reichstag bye-election at Lublitz the Polish candidate won the seat from the Centre Party by 1,250 votes to 800.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURCO-GERMANS.

Moscow, June 8.
A delayed message states that the Russians defeated the Turco-Germans in a big battle near Kars. The Turco-Germans are reported to be retreating along the Ardahan road and massacring the population.

BRITISH GIFT TO CHILE.

Santiago de Chile, June 8.
The newspapers warmly appreciate the British Gift of twenty aeroplanes to Chile, which they describe as a further demonstration of British and Chilean friendship.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

Ottawa, June 5.
The export of gold and the importation of many luxuries, including expensive motor cars, except by license, is prohibited.

OBITUARY.

Indianapolis, June 5.
The death is announced of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, June 6.
The Norwegian vessel war losses in May totalled fourteen ships, two killed and four missing. The aggregate war losses are 769 ships, of 1,127,000 gross tonnage, and 963 sailors killed. Moreover 83 vessels with crews exceeding 700 are reported missing whereof it is believed two-thirds are due to war losses.

GRAVESEND BY-ELECTION.

London, June 8.
The Gravesend bye-election resulted as follows:—
Richardson, Coalitionist, 1312.
Davis, Independent Coalitionist, 1108.
Hinkley, Independent Labourite, 662.

HONOURED BY FRANCE.

Paris, June 9.
The Committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has nominated President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier, Signor Salandra, ex-Premier of Italy as candidates for the three vacant Foreign Associateships.

SUBMARINE RAIDS ON AMERICA.

London, June 8.
The Navy Department reports that minesweepers picked up a number of German mines on the Atlantic coast which were undoubtedly scattered by submarines. President Wilson and the War Cabinet discussed the raid and Mr. Hoover afterwards said that the food supply to the army overseas was not endangered by the appearance of enemy raiders. No fear was entertained in that regard. New York, Coney Island and other shore resorts within the city limits have been ordered to be darkened and illuminated advertising signs in Broadway are to be discontinued. All windows are to be darkened. No reason is given for the order but it is presumed in anticipation of a possible air raid.

MORE GERMAN VANDALISM.

Paris, June 7.
The Bishop of Soissons declares that the Germans have destroyed completely a hundred churches and plundered and partially demolished a hundred others in the Soissons district during recent operations. Soissons Cathedral has suffered badly. The Bishop also complains that the Germans are stripping everything methodically and taking everything to Germany. He protested against this and also against the practice of German airmen deliberately killing old men, women and children fleeing from the occupied districts.

BLIND CHIEF'S TULIPS.

Gifts by Sightless Heroes to Sir A. Pearson.

Five hundred and fifty-eight soldiers cheered heartily and cheerily for Sir Arthur Pearson recently, when he was given an inscribed silver casket, by post and present patients at St. Dunstan's to celebrate the third birthday of St. Dunstan's.

Sir Arthur was also presented by the staff with a gold whistle to be used for signalling to the men on the occasion of big gatherings, and with a bouquet of pink tulips from soldier patients at St. Mark's Hospital, which receives the blind in the first instance. The blind chief of the Hop-fall City of the Blind felt the flowers with sensitive fingers, and announced to his men that they

were tulips, and very nice ones.

This little incident illustrated some excellent advice which Sir Arthur took the opportunity of giving to his men: "He took it," he said, "as a piece of great good fortune that he had been specially qualified to do the work he had done at St. Dunstan's. He had been through it all with the blind men present, and his view of the matter was that there were no blinded men at St. Dunstan's, only normal men who could not see. He asked his men to aim at normality in every way. They must learn to move naturally and gracefully, and if people would insist on pulling and hauling them about, instead of encouraging them to be independent, they must not be afraid to point out the mistake."

"People are such idiots about it," added Sir Arthur, with a gay smile, which acquitted the said people of any ill-intent.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JUNE, 11th, 12th, & 13th, 1918.

EDWIN ARDEN

IN

"SIMON THE JESTER"

(in 5 parts.)

"LOVE AND DUTY."

A Screaming Comedy.

Captain Bainsfather's Cartoons.
ETC., ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

of—
A Large Quantity of Machinery, Shipchandlery, etc., etc.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
the 12th & 13th June, 1918,
commencing each day at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Machinery & Shipchandlery, etc., etc.
as follows:—

1 7 K. W. Kerosene Lighting Set, 110 volts, complete with switchboard and accessories.
7 Worthington Horizontal Duplex Pumps.
3 Worthington Centrifugal pumps.

2 Worthington Triplex power pumps.
1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Vertical Engine 10 1/2 H.P.
1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Long Stroke Engine 35/45 I. H. P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Short Stroke Engine 18 H.P.
2 Vertical High Speed Air Compressors with Air Receivers.
1 Automatic Aerated Water Machine (complete).

1 Single Phase Motor 1 1/2 H.P.
1 Motor driven generator.
1 30 H. P. Aster Kerosene Engine (complete).

1 Allen Jaw Riveter having a reach of 55", suitable for operation by steam of 60 to 70 lbs. pressure and also by compressed air.

1 Drill Grinding Machine.
7 Drills.

Also
Brass and Iron Angles, Globes and Check Valves, Steel Hammer 1 1/2 to 12 lbs., Rubber Gloves, Asbestos Powder, Steel Angles, Locomotive Glass Jars, Glass bottles, 100 doz. Mattocks, Steel Wheel Barrows, Chubb's Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Crucibles, Mechanical Indicators, Wotan and Carbon Lamp (100-220 volts) sundry electric gear and fittings.

On view from Monday, the 10th June, 1918.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1918.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1918,
commencing at 11 a.m.
in several lighters off the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s premises, (Kowloon).

(For account of the concerned)
29,576 1/2 sacks Flour
all more or less damaged by seawater or a.s. Titareom.

On view now.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Des Voeux Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

POST OFFICE.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.
This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Japan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/5 to 1/10 rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918 the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow—13th June, 9 a.m.
Saigon—13th June, 9 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—13th June, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 11 a.m.
Formosa via Amoy—13th June, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—13th June, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—13th June, 5 p.m.

Haiphong—13th June, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard—13th June, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th June.

Haiphong, Saigon, Swatow, Bangkok, Colombo, India, Aden, Egypt, South Africa, Europe via Suez—14th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letter 1.45 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—14th June, 3 p.m.
Tientsin—14th June, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—14th June, 5 p.m.
Wohaiwei and Tientsin—14th June, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 15th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—14th June, 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, 16th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—14th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 17th June.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—17th June, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letter 2.45 p.m.

TUESDAY, 18th June.

Cebu, Manila—18th June, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—18th June, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—18th June, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 20th June.

Shanghai and North China—20th June, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—21st June, 1 p.m.